

treaty question would be the best evidence that Russia's peace overtures are more than empty words. The decision as to whether Four-Power talks are to be resumed will largely depend on Mr. Vishinsky's attitude at the United Nations.

New Austrian Cabinet (Continued from page 1)

Federal Chancellor: Julius Raab (People's party)

Vice Chancellor: Dr. Adolf Schaerf (Socialist party)

Minister of Foreign Affairs: Dr. Karl Gruber (People's party); *Undersecretary of State in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs:* Legation Councillor Dr. Bruno Kreisky (Socialist party)

Minister of the Interior: Oskar Helmer (Socialist party); *Undersecretary of State in the Ministry of the Interior:* Ferdinand Graf (People's party)

Minister of Justice: Dr. Josef Geroe (no party affiliation)

Minister of Education: Dr. Ernst Kolb (People's party)

Minister of Social Welfare: Karl Maisel (Socialist party)

Minister of Finance: Dr. Reinhold Kämitz (no party member)

Minister of Agriculture and Forestry: Franz Thoma (People's party)

Minister of Trade and Reconstruction: Dr. Josef Boeck-Greissau (People's party); *Undersecretaries of State in the Ministry of Trade and Reconstruction:* Dr. Fritz Bock (People's party), Raimund Gehart (Socialist party)

Minister of Communications and Nationalized Industries: Ing. Karl Waldbrunner (Socialist party)

The ministerial portfolios in the new administration are therefore held by the same men who headed the various ministries in the previous government.

Biography of Julius Raab, the New Chancellor

Julius Raab, the new Austrian Chancellor was born in St. Pölten, Lower Austria, on November 29, 1891, the son of a local building contractor and architect. In 1922 he obtained an engineering degree from the Vienna Institute of Technology. In 1927 he was elected to the Nationalrat (Lower House of Parliament). Between 1934 and 1938, Mr. Raab reorganized the entire government system relating to trade which various international congresses of artisans recognized as exemplary. In 1938, shortly before Austria's annexation, he was appointed Federal Minister of Trade and Communications.

The German occupation of Austria not only temporarily arrested Mr. Raab's political career but also forced him to resign from business activities on orders of the National-Socialist authorities. During the Nazi regime, he worked as a technical engineer in a Viennese road construction firm. He soon made this firm a haven for political persecutees, where former Chancellor Figl, who had then just been released from the concentration camp, also found work and a helping hand.

After the liberation of Austria in 1945, Dr. Karl Renner, then Chancellor of State, appointed him head of the Ministry for Public Works, Interim Economic Planning and Reconstruction. A Lower Austrian election district sent Julius Raab to the new Nationalrat on November 25, 1945. At that time, he also held the position of Deputy Chairman of the People's party, as well as the positions of President of the Austrian Businessmen's Association and Floor Leader of the People's party deputies in Parliament.

In these various positions, Julius Raab contributed his valuable services and professional talents to the reconstruction of Austria's economy, which had been seriously damaged during the war. He built up the Austrian Businessmen's Association (one of the three "Bünde" of the People's party) and, as parliamentary Floor Leader, had a leading part in formulating all legislation calculated to rehabilitate the economy in the Second Republic in the face of continued four-power occupation and the absence of a State Treaty. Thanks to his initiative the Austrian Chamber of Commerce Law was enacted, whereby the Federal Chamber of Trade and Industry became a legal entity under public law.

On June 14, 1951, Julius Raab was appointed Acting Chairman of the Austrian People's party by the latter's national committee. At the party's extraordinary national convention in Vienna on January 28-29, 1952, he was elected National Chairman by secret ballot.

As President of the Federal Chamber of Commerce and Trade and as head of the Austrian Businessmen's Association Julius Raab laid the groundwork for political stability in Austria as a strong advocate of close cooperation between business and labor. He took a lead in the conclusion of the Price-and-Wage Agreements and in the lifting of rationing restrictions on a number of items and also had a decisive hand in reducing price controls (liberalization of trade and industry). In his parliamentary activities, Julius Raab was of special value to his party because of his gifts as a parliamentary tactician and his substantial contribution to the successful two party coalition that has governed Austria since 1945.

The Two New Undersecretaries of State

Mr. Gehart, the new Undersecretary of State in the Ministry of Trade is a 49-year-old engineer, who was born into a working class family. At an early age, he became a member of the Socialist Youth Movement. After his graduation from the Institute of Technology, he worked in various industrial plants. Later he joined the staff of former Undersecretary of State, now Minister, Karl Waldbrunner. Subsequently, he was assigned to head the ERP Bureau in the Ministry of Trade. He negotiated the first British credit to Austria and had a leading part in the development of Austria's export trade. Mr. Gehart has been a member of the executive board of the Perlmöoser Zementindustrie A.G. for a number of years, as well as Chairman of the board of directors of the Hypotheken-und Kredit-Institut.

Dr. Kreisky, the new Undersecretary of State in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, is forty-three and likewise a former member of the Socialist Youth Movement. In 1938 he was arrested by the Gestapo, but later succeeded in fleeing to Sweden. Upon his return to Austria in the summer of 1946, Dr. Kreisky was sent to Stockholm with the assignment of reestablishing diplomatic relations with the Scandinavian countries. After the opening of the Austrian Legation in the Swedish capital, he was appointed First Secretary of Legation. In January 1951, he was recalled to Vienna and assigned to the Political Economy Section of the Austrian Foreign office. Immediately after the election of Theodor Koerner as President of the Republic, Dr. Kreisky became Assistant Chief of President Koerner's Cabinet.

AUSTRIAN PARLIAMENT VOTES FOR COMMITTEE ON EUROPEAN AFFAIRS DESPITE COMMUNIST OPPOSITION.

In its second meeting of the new legislative session, the Austrian "Nationalrat" on March 19 voted for the establishment of a number of parliamentary committees, including one to handle questions involving European cooperation.

Nationalrat President Hurdes recommended the establishment of such a committee, adding that he saw no need for a Foreign Affairs Committee, whose major functions could be transferred to Parliament's Main Committee. Other committees which the legislators voted to establish are the Finance and Budget Committee, the Social Welfare Committee, the Constitutional Amendment and Administrative Reform Committee, the Judiciary Committee, the Education Committee, the Commerce and Trade Committee, the Agricultural and Forestry Committee, the Transportation Committee, the Court of Accounts Committee, etc.

New European Cooperation Committee Attacked by Communists

When President Hurdes asked whether there were any objections to the establishment of the new Committee on European Affairs, Deputy Ernst Fischer of the Communist Party declared that the "People's Opposition" (i.e. Communists) felt such an innovation required extensive debate. He said: "In the House itself no argument has been advanced for the creation of such a committee; the only argument we have is an official one, according to which the progressive unification of Europe would appear to make the establishment of such a committee necessary. But the fact is that there is no evidence of any progressive unification of Europe, only 'a plot to tear Europe apart.'" The Communist motion to postpone the vote on the establishment of the committee was defeated.

SOCIALIST BILL CALLS FOR ALLIED COUNCIL APPROVAL OF THREE AMNESTY STATUTES.

In the second meeting of the Austrian "Nationalrat" on March 19, Socialist deputies introduced a draft resolution in connection with the constitutional statute for abrogation of the prohibitionary period restricting the professional advancement of civil service employees classified as having been minor Nazis. The proposed bill also affects the provisions governing the amnesty of incriminated Nazis and the amnesty of those whose property was declared subject to confiscation.

The Socialist motion pointed out that the foregoing Nationalrat had adopted three constitutional laws on July 18, 1952 - one dealing with the abrogation of the prohibitionary period, one with the amnesty of incriminated Nazis, and the third with the confiscation of property - but that these laws had not entered into force because the Allied Council failed to approve them.

In closing, the Socialist bill calls for the Government to press the Allied Council for approval of these three laws, because such action would be in the interests of the country's internal pacification and because the authority of the Austrian Parliament is predicated on the assumption that the laws it promulgates can also be put into effect.

AUSTRIAN MINISTER OF FINANCE FAVORS CONTINUATION OF EUROPEAN PAYMENTS UNION.

Austrian Minister of Finance Kamitz, who attended the Ministerial Council meeting of the Organization for European Economic Cooperation (OEEC) on March 25, 1953, as the Austrian representative, told the Council that the Austrian Government agreed with the other OEEC member states on the need for continuing the European Payments Union even after June 30, 1953.

There was no doubt, Dr. Kamitz declared, that the EPU had been a major factor in contributing to the improvement of Austria's economic position. Any reversion to bilateralism would be a serious setback for Austria. The recent measures adopted by Great Britain and Western Germany (easing of import restrictions and raising of foreign-exchange exemptions) were of particular importance to Austria because of the increase in travel quotas.

Dr. Kamitz further stated: "I share the views held by the governing board of the EPU, that the contemplated measures are of special importance to internal financial stability, since without such stability it would not be possible to expand the volume of trade or achieve any progress in the field of currency convertibility."

611 JOINT-STOCK COMPANIES REGISTERED IN AUSTRIA.

As of December 31, 1952, there were 611 joint-stock companies registered in Austria. The total shares owned by 449 Austrian companies were valued at 3,177,000,000 schillings. During 1952 fourteen of the companies increased their capital stock by 666,000,000 schillings, either through transfers or new cash investments. Only five new corporations were founded during the year, their aggregate capital stock being registered at 10,000,000 schillings. During the entire year not a single one of the joint-stock companies was subject to liquidation or bankruptcy proceedings.

SPANISH RIDING SCHOOL TO PERFORM DURING CORONATION IN LONDON.

It was recently announced that a unit of the Vienna "Spanish Riding School" will go to London in July at the invitation of the International Horse Show to give a number of performances during the Coronation. The famous equestrian group is scheduled to appear from July 20 to 25.

The Austrian Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry has authorized chief Stud Inspector Podhajsky, the Director of the Spanish Riding School, to take along a team of 16 horses, 8 riders and 6 hostlers, who will leave Vienna on July 16 and return on the 27th.

Figl's Statesmanship (Continued from page 1)

It would certainly be a welcome change if the automatism of legislative decisions, heretofore arrived at in the Chambers and party offices, were to give way to open legislative consultation, with such decisions actually subject to public debate and the popular will. This is not a simple matter to achieve. A system which is dependent upon such changing conditions would primarily be an unstable one. Raab is too wise and sensible a man to take such chances, and that is why the most feasible solution still remains the one which Raab's predecessor also felt to be the right one, namely the working coalition of both major parties."

EXHIBITION DEPICTS 50 YEARS' ACTIVITY OF "FEDERATION OF AUSTRIAN WOMEN'S CLUBS." On March 21, 1953, President Theodor Koerner of Austria opened an exhibition in the showrooms of the Austrian State Printing Office in commemoration of the 50th anniversary of the "Bund Oesterreichischer Frauenvereine" (Federation of Austrian Women's Clubs) Doeblinger Hauptstrasse 94, Vienna 19, and in memory of Marianne Hainisch, its founder.

The exhibition, which closed on March 28, consisted of pictures, documents and statistics presenting a review of the Austrian women's movement and of a portion of world history as seen through the eyes of women, who have been fighting for their rightful place in professional life.

President Koerner Pays Tribute to Federations' Work

In his ceremonial address, President Koerner said: "The exhibition of the Federation of Austrian Women's Clubs presents a graphic report on a half century of purposeful and successful activity. In these fifty years, woman's position in public and professional life has radically changed. Much of what had seemed wishful thinking and daring demand at the time your federation was founded has long since become practical reality, not to say a self-evident part of our lives. I need only remind you of the tremendous weight women wield as voters and of their influence on the political scene. True to feminine nature which seeks the composition of differences and the promotion of mutual understanding, women will be able to serve the common good to an ever-increasing extent. This exhibition reflects what the Federation has achieved in the way of women's equality of participation in, and contribution to, the welfare of the community and her permanent incorporation into our productive processes."

Report on Federation's Achievements

The Federation's vice president, Dr. Berta List, then paid tribute to the organization's founder: "As early as 1870 Marianne Hainisch publicly championed equal rights for women and their right to higher education by establishing parallel girls' classes and founding a special Gymnasium for girls. In 1899 Marianne Hainisch represented Austria's women's clubs as a delegate to the General Congress in London, and three years later she founded the Federation of Austrian Women's Clubs. By 1914 the Federation had more than one hundred member clubs. She also did valuable spadework in the struggle for political equality. In 1897 the department of philosophy and three years later the faculty of medicine were opened to women students. In 1908 the Federation's efforts resulted in women being admitted to the study of graphic art at the Graphic Research Institute and in 1910 in their admission to trade and vocational schools. Today, there are no less than forty-two secondary schools for girls. Our present efforts are directed at getting more women into supervisory educational positions."

After the speeches, President Koerner was shown the plans for the erection of a residential building to house professional women who are single. Work on the building, for which the architect Edith Lassmann drew up the plans, will begin this spring in Penzing with funds from the Apartment House Reconstruction Fund.

SOVIET HIGH COMMISSIONER REFUSES TO ALLOW AUSTRIA ANY CIVIL AVIATION FACILITIES. In its meeting of March 27, 1953, the Allied Council for Austria discussed a request from the Austrian Federal Chancellery that the Austrian Civil Aeronautics Authority be permitted to expand its field of activity.

French Ambassador Payart declared that this agency had been established in 1947 with the approval of the Allied Council. "Its activities" he said, "are still restricted to drawing up plans for some future system of Austrian civil aviation. Austria should at least be allowed to set up a meteorological service and a safety organization for air transportation. The Austrian Government should also be given the responsibility for the authorization of commercial plane flights and be permitted to establish an Austrian civil airline."

Russian High Commissioner Regards Civil Aviation as "Militarization"

Russian High Commissioner General Sviridov objected to each of these proposals because, as he alleged, they were merely another step in the direction of Austria's "militarization."

U.S. Ambassador Thompson declared that "for years the Russian element had exercised its veto to prevent the estab-

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lishment of Austrian civil aviation, thereby causing considerable harm to the welfare of the country."

British Ambassador Caccia, addressing himself to General Sviridov, said: "Why don't you at least permit the establishment of a meteorological service. Sunshine and rain have nothing to do with remilitarization."

But the Russian High Commissioner was adamant: "Njet" was his reply.

AUSTRIAN WAGE AND PRICE LEVELS REMAIN STABLE.

The February report of the Austrian Institute for Economic Research carried an interesting survey of last year's wage and price trends in Austria.

The report states that the year 1952 marked the first time since the end of the war that it had been possible to keep prices and wages on an even keel for any extended period of time. Whereas between 1948 and 1951 the cost-of-living index had gone up 29.4, 6.8 and 39.1 per cent and the wholesale price index had reflected price increases of 35.5, 21.6 and 38.2 per cent, both indexes dropped somewhat in the course of 1952. Net wage schedules, which in the last few years had been raised to about the same extent as prices, remained stable.

This change in the upward trend of prices, the report said, was partly the result of the economic policy measures introduced by the government. The actual turning point came in the fall of 1951 when trade and industry agreed to voluntary price reductions and the trade unions, in turn, held back on major wage demands. The situation was strengthened in the course of 1952 by the government's credit and fiscal policies.

AUSTRIA'S 1952 FOREIGN-EXCHANGE AND TRADE BALANCE SUMMARIZED. The Austrian National Bank recently made public Austria's payments balance for the year 1952.

The report showed that the country's foreign-exchange balance was more favorable than its trade balance, as evidenced by a balance of \$61,560,000 in the receipts ledger. The previous year there was a reverse relationship between the foreign-exchange and trade balances, with \$15,710,000 entered on the debit side. In 1950 the deficit had been \$42,400,000.

In 1951 deliveries under the foreign aid program had amounted to \$206,000,000, but last year the total was down to \$105,300,000. Direct ERP aid totalled \$91,380,000 (\$127,600,000 in 1951), and indirect aid to cover Austria's deficit in the Payments Union came to \$11,560,000.

As a result of Austria's improved position in the Payments Union during the second half of 1952, there was no need for any indirect aid at all, and direct aid for the six-month period dropped to \$28,500,000.

Foreign-Exchange Earnings from Tourism and Freight Forwarding

Some of the entries in the receipts ledger were as follows: \$499,380,000 for merchandise exports \$7,830,000 for electric power exports; and \$93,310,000 for service and interest charges. The major items in this last entry consisted of \$31,200,000 earned by the tourist industry and \$8,630,000 charged for freight forwarding.

The debit side listed \$560,310,000 for commercial imports and indirect ERP aid, \$50,660,000 for service and interest charges (including \$27,300,000 in freight and shipping costs) and \$6,460,000 for tourist and travel expenses.

FIFTH DORNBIRN FAIR TO BE HELD FROM JULY 31 TO AUGUST 9. More than 1700 exhibitors from ten different countries have thus far reserved display space for the 5th Export and Sample Fair of Dornbirn, which is scheduled to be held from July 31 to August 9.

The fair's major emphasis will be on textiles and, as last year, representatives of the textile industry will occupy about 70% of the exhibition space. Among the foreign exhibitors, the firms from Western Germany represent the largest national contingent by far, since handicraft products are also being displayed this year. Western Germany's textile printing industry is expected to have a collective display. The foreign-exchange allocation for Western Germany has been raised from 120,000 to 850,000 marks, and the quota allowed Italy, likewise strongly represented, has been raised to 130,000,000 lire. The fair committee has approved the construction of a new three-story-high Fair Building where concerts, sports and other events will be staged during such periods as it is not used for exhibition purposes.

CONSTITUTIONAL COURT FINALLY RULES IN "STUDENT WAR" ISSUE. The "Neue Wiener Tageszeitung" reports that at the end of March the final ruling in the year-long "student war" was made by the Austrian Constitutional Court. Under the chairmanship of its President, Dr. Adamovich, the court handed down a written decision granting the request made by the provincial government of Vienna that the regulations

issued by the Ministry of Education in the summer of 1952 in connection with the adjustment of examination fees be declared null and void. The court ruled that from a legal point of view the Ministry's regulations were unconstitutional. However, in order to prevent a condition of legal vacuum, the Constitutional Court stipulated that the regulations could remain in effect until September 23, 1953.

Nationalrat to Discuss Appropriate Legislation

Since the readjustment of study fees cannot be avoided and has been energetically demanded by the country's university instructors and lecturers, the Nationalrat will have to find a final solution to the problem before the beginning of the 1953-54 winter semester.

In justifying its ruling, the Constitutional Court declared that the highest administrative authorities, i.e. the Ministry of Education, had not received any legislative authority since the establishment of the Second Republic to solve the problem of university-fee readjustment on its own by merely issuing ministerial regulations to that effect. The Education Statute of 1945 did not grant such authority, the court said.

NEGOTIATIONS WITH HUNGARY ON DANUBE SHIPPING.

Negotiations between an Austrian and an Hungarian delegation concerning the draft of an agreement for the resumption of Danube shipping between the two countries were initiated on February 17, 1953.

A protocol was signed on September 11, 1952, in which both countries had expressed the desire to resume river traffic at an early date. Freedom of shipping on the Danube up to its estuary, a principle which has been established in a number of pertinent statutes and conventions, is the uncontested right of every country through which the river flows, and consequently of Austria as well. All that is required are special arrangements on border clearance, docking facilities and crew movements; the reintroduction of the former "Danube Shipping Passes," authorizing visa-exempt border crossings, will probably be necessary.

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12,886 SOUTH TYROLEAN REOPTATION APPLICATIONS PROCESSED. The Austrian Special News Service recently reported on the status of reoptation applications filed by South Tyroleans in connection with requests for Italian or Austrian citizenship. According to the figures released, a total of 20,222 applications have been filed in Italy in which the optants requested Italian citizenship. Of these 20,222 applicants, 7015 simultaneously filed applications in Austria for the granting of Austrian citizenship. Following the talks held in March 1950 between Austria and Italy, the Austrian Federal Government agreed to grant Austrian citizenship to a number of South Tyrolean optants. Austria obligated herself to process 5056 reoptation applications and Italy 15,166. To date, Austria has approved 3500 and Italy 9400 such applications.

CULTURE AND SCIENCE

INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS ON THE PROFESSIONAL TRAINING OF MUSICIANS SCHEDULED FROM JULY 15 TO 23, 1953, IN AUSTRIA.

The Vienna Academy of Music and Dramatic Art and the Mozarteum in Salzburg will organize an International Congress on the Professional Training of Musicians from July 15 to 23, 1953, at the suggestion of the Austrian Ministry of Education. The Congress will be under the patronage of UNESCO and the International Music Council and has been so timed that participants in the Brussels Musical Education Conference (June 29 to July 9) can attend. Bad Aussee (July 15-18) and Salzburg (July 19-23) have been selected as the sites of the Congress in order to acquaint foreign guests with two particularly distinguished centers of Austrian cultural life, different from each other in character. Aussee offers visitors the landscape and mountains of the Styrian Salzkammergut between Altaussee and the Grundlsee. On July 19, the Congress guests will be driven through the famous Poetschen Pass in a three-hour trip to Salzburg where they are to be welcomed in the evening at the Residenz.

Problems under Discussion

Since the turn of the century there has been a reform movement in musical education in the public schools of many European countries. But the real professional and technical training of musicians has not been the subject of any sort of international coordination since the founding of conservatories, institutes and academies of music. Thus arose the plan to convene an international congress to discuss the common problems of the professional training of musicians.

The basic questions to be discussed at the Congress on the Professional Training of Musicians are: What is the situation with respect to the new generation of professional musicians in the various countries? What is the organization and structure of the professional schools and institutes? What important differences are there in the organization, curriculum and objectives of European institutes and conservatories of music? What is the social status of teachers and professors at the schools of music? What steps can be taken in common to overcome the difficulties that arise in connection with the professional training of musicians, with a view to international cooperation?

Conferences, Seminars and Concerts

These problems, which are decisive for the future of musical education in the professional institutes and conservatories of music, will be taken up:

1. At an international Director's Conference, to which the directors of the leading music schools of Europe will be invited. The Conference will convene every morning, with the exception of Sunday, July 19th, and the following subjects will be discussed: Organization and structure of the institutes, academies and conservatories; — Entrance examinations and competitions; Selection of students; Exchange of professors and students; Social problems of the musical profession; etc.

2. In Panel Seminars, which are open to all participants in the Congress. At Bad Aussee the panels will discuss the training of singers and orchestra musicians. At Salzburg they will discuss: The training of professional orchestra conductors, of choral conductors etc.; Opera training and modern theory instruction and training in rhythm.

3. In addition to these discussions and conferences, a number of concerts and operatic performances will give a practical picture of the situation in the field of professional music education.

Provisional Schedule Announced

In Bad Aussee the opening ceremonies will be held on July 15, at 9 a.m., (Opening Address at 10:00 a.m.). The Director's conference as well as the panel discussions will be held from July 15 to July 18. On July 15 there will be a reception at 6:00 p.m. and the Aussee Festival opera performance of Mozart's "Magic Flute" will be presented at 8:00 p.m. On July 16 the First International Concert of music students will be given at 8 p.m. On July 18, the Aussee Festival symphony concert presents Beethoven's "Ninth Symphony" at 8 p.m. On July 19, the Congress guests depart from Bad Aussee for their trip to Salzburg, where they will attend a reception at 8:30 p.m.

During the stay in Salzburg, the Director's Conference will meet on July 20, 21 and 22, and the Final Conference on July 23 from 9 a.m. to Noon. The latter is open to the public. There will be morning and afternoon panel sessions on July 20, 21 and 22, and a report about them on July 23. The Second International Concert of music students will take place on July 20 at 8:00 p.m.; on July 21, there is to be a performance by an opera studio and on July 22, the Third International Concert of music students. On July 23 and 24 there will be an International Song Festival. "Pro Musica", in Salzburg. For July 24 a Folk Festival is planned at the Festung.

Additional Information

The total attendance fee for the entire Congress (panel seminars and public lectures in Bad Aussee and Salzburg) is 100 schillings (\$1 = 26 schillings). Participants who wish to attend the panel seminars and public lectures at either Bad Aussee or Salzburg pay only 60 schillings for each part of the Congress. The Director's Conference is to be completely closed to the public. During the Congress there will be an international exhibition of books and sheet-music. During the Salzburg meetings, music publishers will hold a panel seminar on the subject of "Music publishers and the professional training of musicians."

All inquiries should be addressed to the Kongressbuero, Mozarteum, Schwartzstrasse 26, Salzburg. Requests for accommodations in Bad Aussee should be sent to the Kurverwaltung; in Salzburg, to the Reisebuero Hummer, Auerspergstrasse 12, Salzburg.

HERMANN OBERMAYER ELECTED CHAIRMAN OF VIENNA PHILHARMONIC. Following the resignation in January of Rudolf Hanzl, for many years the chairman of the Vienna Philharmonic, the board of the Philharmonic Society has

BREGENZ FESTIVAL PROGRAM ANNOUNCED. The final program of the Bregenz Festival (see AUSTRIAN INFORMATION Bulletin VI/6 of March 28, 1953) was recently announced as follows:

JULY

- 26th at 11:00 a.m. Organ Concert conducted by Wolfgang Karajan.
 25th and 26th at 8:30 p.m. "Boccaccio," conducted by Anton Paulik (open-air performance on the lake).
 27th, 28th and 29th at 8:30 p.m. "The Conspiracy of Fiesco at Genoa," by Schiller.
 30th at 8:30 p.m. Ballet of the Vienna State Opera; orchestra conducted by Anton Paulik.
 31st at 8:30 p.m. 1st Orchestral Concert, conducted by Clemens Krauss.

AUGUST

- 1st, 2nd, 4th, 6th, 8th and 9th at 8:30 "Boccaccio," conducted by Anton Paulik (open-air performance on the lake).
 2nd at 10:30 a.m. Johann Strauss matinee, conducted by Clemens Krauss.
 3rd at 8:30 p.m. Barylli Quartet.
 5th at 8:30 p.m. 2nd Orchestral Concert, conducted by Volkmar Andreae.
 7th and 11th at 8:30 p.m. Ballet of the Vienna State Opera, with the Vienna Symphony conducted by Anton Paulik.
 12th at 8:30 p.m. "Boccaccio," conducted by Anton Paulik (open-air performance on the lake).
 13th at 8:30 p.m. Serenade in St. Martin's Square, conducted by Hans Moltkau.
 13th at 8:30 p.m. Choral Concert by the "Amsterdam Oratorium Koor" (in the Town Hall).
 14th at 8:30 p.m. Vienna Boys Choir (in the Town Hall).
 15th and 16th at 8:30 p.m. "Boccaccio," conducted by Anton Paulik (open-air performance on the lake) with the Ballet of the Vienna State Opera and the Vienna Symphony.

Tickets to these performances (ranging in price from \$1.50 to \$3.20 each) are available at the Austrian State Tourist Department, 48 East 48th Street, New York, N.Y. Hotel reservations may be made through the "Verkehrsverein," Bregenz, Austria.

GOTTFRIED EINEM WORK TO BE PERFORMED FOR THE FIRST TIME IN AMERICA. It was recently announced that Dimitri Mitropoulos will conduct the first American performance of "Orchestermusik" (Music for Orchestra) by the modern Austrian composer Gottfried Einem. The work will be given at a concert of the New York Philharmonic on April 16 and 17, 1953.

"Orchestermusik" was written in 1948 for Egon Seefeldner and the Vienna Concert Hall Society. The work was first performed in Vienna under the baton of Karl Boehm. Although written as a single movement, it is in three parts: Adagio, Allegro, Adagio. The thematic material is developed along purely symphonic lines, without regard for extramusical considerations. Performance time of the composition, which is published by Universal Edition in Vienna is fifteen minutes.

The composer, who is now in the United States, has been discussing an American production of his opera "Der Prozess" (The Trial), based on Franz Kafka's famous novel. The world premiere of this opera will be given at this year's Salzburg Festival (July 26 to August 30).

SEVERAL MEDICAL CONGRESSES TO BE HELD IN AUSTRIA THIS YEAR. The Austrian Special News Service recently reported that this year, too, Austria would play host to a number of international medical congresses.

From May 15 to 17, an international Conference on Tuberculosis will be held in Innsbruck. Many foreign physicians are also expected to attend the conference of the Society for Gynecology and Obstetrics which is to convene on May 21 and 22 in Innsbruck, the meetings of the Austrian Society for Preventive Medicine scheduled from May 8 to 11 in Dornbirn, and especially the Austrian Physicians Congress in Salzburg early in September. Furthermore, a joint conference of specialists in balneotherapy, climatotherapy and in the rehabilitation of wounded and disabled veterans will meet in Bad Gastein and Hofgastein on May 14 and 15 to discuss climatotherapy, balneotherapy and rehabilitation therapy. If past experience is any indication, some 500 physicians from Germany, Switzerland and Austria are expected to participate.

RECENT AUSTRIAN FILM RELEASES. A number of Austrian films have recently been released in Vienna. Among them is the color production, "Der Verschwendter," based on the popular Viennese play of the same title by Ferdinand Raimund, and produced in "Gevacolor" by Dillenz-Film, Vienna.

"Der Obersteiger," produced by Gloria-Film, is turning out to be one of the biggest box-office hits made in Austria last year. No less than 570,000 movie-goers have seen it in Austria alone during the past three months. Recent reports indicate that the film is doing equally well in Western Germany and the Saar.

Paula Wessely and her husband Attila Hoerbiger play the leads in the new film now being made at the Sievering Studios in Vienna under the direction of Geza von Borsody. The picture is being produced by Paula-Wessely Productions.

A screen comedy based on Roda Roda's stage play "Der Feldhermnhuegel" will be placed into production shortly by Ernst Marischka, who also wrote the scenario. "Hoch vom Dachstein," featuring Gisela Fackeldey and jointly produced by Sueddeutsche Film-Production and Telos Film of Vienna under Anton Kutter, was released at the end of March. The setting of this film is the 10,000-ft.-high Dachstein region in the Austrian Alps.

"WORLD OF THE SCRIPTURES AND SAINTS" EXHIBITION OPENED. At the end of March, the exhibition entitled "World of the Scriptures and Saints" was opened in the "Small Albertina" (the copperplate engraving room of the Academy Library) on Vienna's Schillerplatz. The exhibition presents a survey of the "religious picture from the 16th to the 20th century" by means of hand drawings and water colors displayed in such a manner that comparison between the centuries is immediately possible.

The oldest pen drawing shown, a "Descent from the Cross," is believed to date back to the 15th century. Likewise on display are a crucifix of the Duerer school, a signed work by Wolf Huber entitled "Hieronymus in der Elnoede"

(dated 1512) and a "Decapitation of Saint Catherine" dating back to the second decade of the 16th century. The Baroque Period is represented by the beautiful pictures of Paul Troger and of the Rembrandt pupil Ferdinand Bol, as well as by a "Baptism of Christ" by Melchior Kuesel. Also to be seen is "Abraham's and Isaac's Prayer of Thanks," by Goethe's teacher A.F. Oeser. The prolific "Nazarener" group (ca. 1820) is represented by works from the hand of Koch, Overbeck and Moritz v. Schwind. Studies by Bacher, Jettmar, Zuelow and Kreutzberger, representative of modern religious art, bring the exhibition down to our time. Ivan Mestrovic donated a life-size chalk sketch entitled "Stigmatization of Saint Francis."

ART EXHIBITIONS OPENED IN AUSTRIA. At the end of March the reorganized "Oesterreichischer Werkbund" opened an exhibition entitled "Good Design for Everyone" at the Vienna Academy of Art. Featured are mass-production items as well as models of modern objects for everyday use, in addition to arts-and-crafts products from Austria and the United States. The exhibition is intended as a curtain-raiser for some future international arts-and-crafts show.

Early in March, an exhibition of oil paintings, water colors and drawings by the Austrian painter and philosopher Ernst Wagner, who died in 1951, was opened at the "Joanneum," the Styrian Provincial Museum in Graz.

W.V. KRAUSZ, AUSTRIAN PAINTER, CELEBRATES 75TH BIRTHDAY. Professor Wilhelm Viktor Krausz, the noted Austrian painter now living in New York, celebrated his 75th birthday on March 21.

Professor Krausz left his native Vienna in 1940. His painting of "Richard Strauss Conducting Mozart" now hangs in the foyer of the Metropolitan Opera House and his "Sigmund Freud" is in the New York Psychoanalytic Institute. In his youth, Krausz received several of the annual prizes awarded by the Vienna Academy of Plastic Arts, and at the age of twenty-four, upon completing his studies at the Julien Academy, he won the Prize of Rome.

NOTED AUSTRIAN ETHNOLOGIST BERNATZIK DIES. H.A. Bernatzik, the noted ethnologist, died in Vienna on March 9 at the age of fifty-six. Professor Bernatzik, who had been associated with the University of Graz since 1936, made a total of 12 expeditions to such faraway places as the Moroccan Rif (1923), Transylvania and Spain (1924), the Eastern Sudan (1925), the sources of the White Nile (1927), the Dobrudja region (1928), Albania (1929), Portugese Guinea and the Senegal (1930-31), Indonesia (1933-34), India (1936-37) and Morocco (1949-50).

His major publications include the "Grosse Voelkerkunde," a three-volume reference work written in collaboration with fourteen other scholars, and the "Handbook of Applied Ethnology." Non-specialized readers probably know him better for his travel books, such as "The Dark Continent" and "Gari-Gari," which he wrote jointly with his wife Emmy, who accompanied him on all his expeditions. Professor Bernatzik died from a tropical disease contracted on his last expedition.

GRILLPARZER PRIZE AWARDED TO RUDOLF BAYR.

The Austrian Academy of Science has awarded this year's Grillparzer Prize to the 34-year-old poet and playwright Rudolf Bayr, of Linz, for his literary work. Singled out for special mention was his new German version of "Oedipus at Kolonos," by Sophocles, which was recently produced at the Vienna Burgtheater.

Previous winners of the Grillparzer Prize, which is awarded every three years, were Gerhart Hauptmann, Arthur Schnitzler, Franz Werfel, Ludwig Anzengruber, Karl Schoenherr, Max Mell and Franz Theodor Czokor. The decision of the jury must be unanimous.

The first non-Austrian theater to produce Bayr's "Oedipus at Kolonos" will be the Stadttheater (Municipal Theater) of Chur in Switzerland. Last December Bayr received the Prize of the City of Vienna.

VIENNESE WINS FIRST AND SECOND PRIZES IN CARPET DESIGN COMPETITION.

The Detroit Institute of Arts recently announced that Leo Wollner of Vienna won both the first and second prize (\$1000 and \$350) in the Fleischman International Carpet Design Competition. The third and fourth prizes were awarded to American designers. Artists from 43 nations outside the United States submitted 1200 entries.

EXISTENTIAL ANALYSIS OF VIENNESE PSYCHIATRIST FRANKL AROUSING INTEREST IN THE UNITED STATES.

At the suggestion of two professors of the University of Washington, an American publication is sending the science writer, Dr. Greta Palmer, to Vienna to collect material for an article on the new method of treatment now being used by Prof. Viktor E. Frankl, M.D., the well-known Viennese psychotherapist and neurologist. According to the Austrian Special News Service report, the two professors have written a joint paper on Dr. Frankl's existential analysis and logotherapy. Dr. Palmer also intends to write a book on Professor Frankl's method of treatment.

NEW PLAYS PERFORMED IN AUSTRIA.

"Der gestrige Tag", a new comedy by the Austrian author who writes under the pen name Georg Huttner, was given its first performance by the Vienna Volkstheater at the beginning of March. The play, which was directed by Josef Glueckmann, centers around newspapermen.

At the end of February, the Graz Kammerspiele presented a new play, entitled "Bettlerin Europa", by the young Austrian playwright Harald Zusanek. His drama "Die Strasse nach Carvacere," which deals with incidents during the floods that swept the Po Valley in the fall of 1951, won a prize in a competition for young Austrian playwrights in 1951, and has since been performed by 16 German, Swiss and Austrian theaters.

"DONNA MIRANDA" PREMIERED IN GRAZ.

"Donna Miranda", the new three-act opera by Rudolf Kattinig, was given its premiere late in February at the Graz Opera, under the direction of Walter H. Goldschmidt. The libretto is based on a short story by H.W. Geissler, entitled "Carnival in Venice." It deals with one of Casanova's adventures in Venice. The new work was well received by the critics, who were particularly enthusiastic about the musical handling of the wild revelries during the carnival scenes.

AUSTRIAN TRADE BULLETIN

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1953 VIENNA SPRING FAIR

Buyers from thirty foreign countries visited this year's Vienna Spring International Trade Fair, which was held from March 15 through the 22nd. Among the 2,600 exhibitors were representatives of 1,030 foreign firms from 18 countries, including the United States. Business was reported as generally satisfactory, with export sales "constituting an essential element" of the Fair's success, according to the report of Fair administration interviewers. Exhibiting firms were particularly impressed by the fact that buyers came to the fair from this country and Canada, as well as from five Latin-American countries, four Near-Eastern and two Far-Eastern, one African, and sixteen European countries. A total of more than 500,000 visitors was recorded.

Among the American products displayed at the Vienna Fair, a high-efficiency metal band saw with speed regulator attracted considerable attention, as did an American Diesel tractor with an hydraulically-driven scoop of one cubic meter loading capacity, and a circular saw with tungsten-hardened points for wood, metal and plastics. "Everglaze," a fabric offered, among others, to blouse manufacturers, found many admirers.

Austrian firms displayed "Austrophon," a new material for "full view" packaging; a new kind of Christmas-tree decoration consisting of glass balls with animals, flowers and figurines in the center; toys, such as a "jumping dog," monkeys and teddy-bears riding tricycles; and full-tone children's musical instruments. A ceramic pastel-glazed lunch set and china tableware with gold etchings also attracted attention. For outdoor life, Austrian firms showed campers' tents which can be packed up even when wet, and collapsible "camp-houses" for two and four persons. Collapsible light metal camping furniture, including a tent table, two chairs and two stools which can easily be packed and transported in a container, also aroused great interest.

Among the textile exhibits, Austrian color-fast "Dirndl" fabrics were shown in new designs; also silk and rayon brocades in traditional ornamentation, and washable poplin neckties. As always, Austria's textile industry was well represented with a wide variety of cottons and woolens. Austrian "wash-leather" for the garment industry and a new fashionable "wrap-around" vest, named "Elizabeth" in honor of Queen Elizabeth, were other attractions. Blouses appeared in a great variety of new designs, including embroidery and cotton-plissé varieties. Vests of knitted netfabric were another novelty shown by Austrian manufacturers.

Other Austrian exhibits were: a folding baby carriage

especially constructed to facilitate stair-climbing; an envelope machine, carpet sweepers, air-cooled Diesels, large agricultural sprinkling units, a special tractor dredge with "high scoop" attachment, small metal- and woodworking machinery, and an electromagnetic high-speed printing press. A battery radio, the main battery of which can be recharged from any household outlet, was also widely admired.

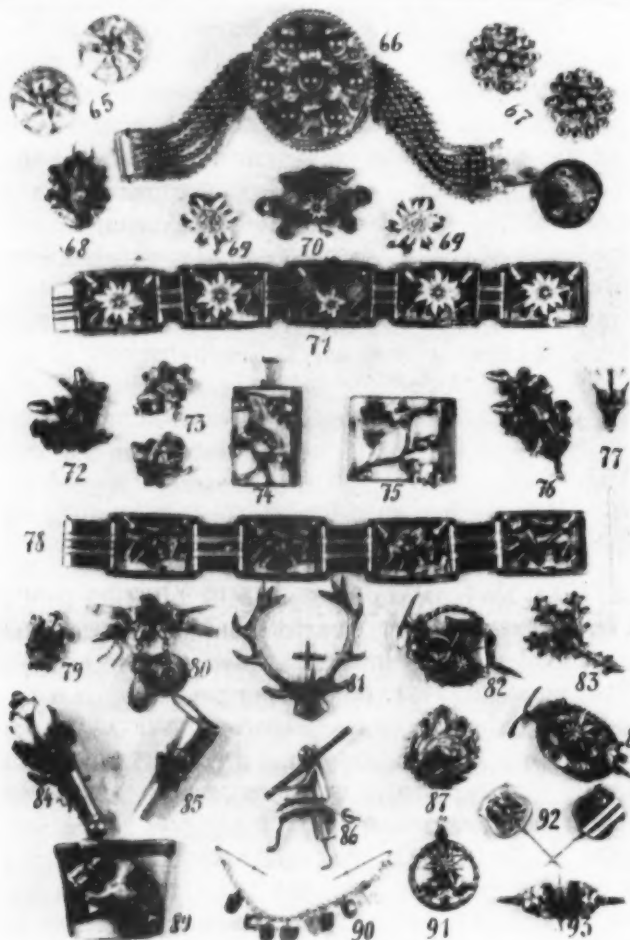
DATA ON CLINICAL EXPERIENCE WITH "IMPULSATOR"

is now available to the medical profession and to dealers in electrotherapeutical apparatus in the United States and Canada, the office of the Austrian Trade Delegate in New York was advised. "Impulsator" is an Austrian development for additional selective electrotherapeutical treatment in cases of poliomyelitis. One Austrian hospital reported that eight per cent of the cases treated with "Impulsator" showed no improvement after two years, 65 per cent were able to move freely, and 27 per cent showed improvement but were considered in need of further treatment. "Impulsator", in addition to its therapeutical use, is also being used in diagnosing new cases. A portable apparatus, "Poliostat," incorporates the most widely used therapeutical possibilities of "Impulsator" for treatment of paralysis after poliomyelitis and apoplectic strokes. Neither apparatus is sold directly to the public but only to legitimate dealers or to the medical profession (1465)

AUSTRIAN NATIONAL BANK AGAIN LOWERS DISCOUNT RATE.

The Board of Directors of the Austrian National Bank has decided to lower the Austrian discount rate, effective March 26, 1953, from 5½ per cent to 5 per cent. The rate for collateral loans to commercial banks was lowered accordingly. The new drop in Austria's discount rate follows the National Bank's action in January, 1953, when the discount rate was reduced from 6 per cent to 5½ per cent. Earlier, in July, 1952, when the National Bank's discount rate went up to 6 per cent, the interest rates on deposits were fixed at 1% for checking accounts and other demand deposits, while interest on time deposits, depending on the tenor, were brought to 4, 4½ and 5 per cent. In January 1953, the Austrian commercial banks followed the National Bank's lead and lowered their debit rates one full per cent to 7 per cent — notwithstanding the fact that their interest rates to depositors (which Austrian banks are paying, contrary to the practice in this country) remained unchanged. In accordance with the National Bank's new action, the commercial banks have now decided again to lower their debit rates to the full extent of the announced new drop in Austria's discount rate (½ per cent) and this again without, in the interest of Austria's economy, lowering their interest rate to time-depositors. Reports indicate that, in view of the steadily narrowing profit margin for Austria's commercial banks, a change is contemplated in the interest rate for demand deposits from one per cent to ¾ of one per cent. The new changes bring down the average credit cost for commercial borrowers from 10 per cent to 9½ per cent. Bank commissions and fees make up the difference between the debit rate of 6½ per cent and the average loan cost.

THE AUSTRO-AMERICAN SOCIETY IN VIENNA (Oesterreichisch-Amerikanische Gesellschaft), 38 Kaerntnerstrasse, Vienna I, has established free services for American or Canadian buyers and businessmen visiting the Austrian capital, including free translation services. The society will make every effort to aid and assist foreign business visitors to Vienna in any way possible and, without exception, free of charge.



*Sport Emblems from Austria
are very much in demand (1472)*

TO ONE OF OUR FRIENDS. Dear Sir: We received your request for information concerning merchandise offerings from Austria, and we duly noted that you wished to obtain the information "at once." Your card was written on March 6, and reached us on March 9. You did not quite trust our eagerness to serve you, and you added "Will you please reply." In fact, you were a bit peeved at us, because you prefaced your postcard, "Second Request." As to the latter, let us assure you that we did receive your first inquiry. And let us hasten to add that nothing is farthest from our mind than not to answer our many and ever-increasing number of friends who wish to buy from Austria. And yet, on purpose, willingly and wittingly, we did not answer your two requests. Why? Because, dear Sir, in your first as well as in your second request, you forgot to add that simplest and most commonly recognized means of identification — your name and address!

"THE AUSTRIAN PAPER INDUSTRY HAS STUDIED the United States market with a view to increasing its exports to this country if possible. Leading industrialists have recently been here to familiarize themselves with the needs of the American market and with the American paper industry. This year, the establishment of a new factory is planned which will specialize in the production of high-grade paper and which will export the greatest portion of its output." Mr. Maurice Feldman, the well-known economic consultant, writing in the "New York Herald Tribune," also stated: "American capital and technical assistance to Austrian industry have produced a remarkable success in that country's paper and pulp manufacturing plants. In 1950, the United States invested \$34,000,000 in Austria's paper and pulp industry for the purpose of increasing its productive capacity by 40 per cent... Austria's paper industry invested not less than \$36,000,000 out of its own reserves, so that the total of new investment from January, 1950, to December, 1953, will amount to \$70,000,000.

HAND-KNIT EFFECT ON MACHINE-KNIT GLOVES FROM VIENNA. Machine-knitted gloves, giving the impression of having been handmade, are produced in Austria by a 75-year old firm. The firm features various types of lacy knitted gloves and mitts of twined cotton yarn. Openwork models, which look like fine crochet, are vertically striped in several bright or subdued shades. Others come in a single color, bright or pastel. The heavy string glove for driving is mostly bound in leather and has a leather palm. Among winter gloves, after-ski models are prominent. Many of them come in Norwegian patterns, the outside sometimes black and white, the inside bright red. Hundreds of patterns are available, including jacquards, twill and lacestitch effects. Any technique which looks like handwork is reported popular. (1466)



Austrian chandeliers still are the best.(1469)

NEW AUSTRIAN ROLLING MILLS. The two largest Austrian steel alloy mills, Gebr. Boehler & Co. and Schoeller-Bleckmann Stahlwerke A.G., have recently completed their new rolling mills for steel alloy products. The new rolling mills are expected to lower production costs for steel semi-manufactures, such as profiles, sheets etc., so that future exports will be more competitive.

THUMBNAIL SKETCH: AUSTRIA'S PULPBOARD INDUSTRY. Pulpboard production was begun in Austria in 1937, but large-scale commercial manufacturing of hardboard became possible only after the end of the war. Austria's industry was therefore confronted with far-advanced hardboard industries in other countries and with what seemed overwhelming competition in the world markets. To overcome this handicap, large investments were made in Austria immediately following the war, and the young Austrian industry's plants were equipped with the most modern machines and equipment available. Today, the total capacity of the four main producers of insulation board in Austria is approximately 20,600 tons per year, equalling approximately 88 million square feet. Hardboard is produced by two firms, one of which was recently destroyed by fire but hopes to be able to resume production in the very near future. When again operating at full capacity, the two hardboard mills will be able to produce 40,000 tons per year, or approximately 110 million square feet. Exports have been developing satisfactorily as these figures indicate:

1947 — approx.	1 million sq. ft.
1948 — “	11 “ “ “
1949 — “	20 “ “ “
1950 — “	25 “ “ “
1951 — “	35 “ “ “

Incomplete figures for 1952 show a decline in exports, attributable mainly to import restrictions in several important foreign markets and price cuts in the world market. Austrian hardboard and insulation board is generally regarded as highly competitive in quality, and some experts in the trade are even of the opinion that Austrian hardboard is superior to many competing manufactures.

“I AM PROUD TO INFORM YOU that ... we are now firmly entrenched in the American market,” the United States distributor of one of Austria's finest skis proudly informed the office of the Austrian Trade Delegate recently. Here is what he said: “I tried to sell other Austrian skis, but did not succeed. The American skier will accept only a foreign-made ski if the price is right and the quality better than that of the American ski, because American manufacturers produce some of the best skis in the world and have no trouble obtaining the finest hickory wood. Reports from my representatives indicate that the Austrian ski is very well liked, and next year we hope to increase our sales very considerably. The best American racers are now using our skis and the last information from Aspen is that Sally Neidlinger won the national championship on them. Also I have word that the Kandahar Races at Sankt Anton were won predominantly on our skis.” (1490)

WHAT IS LODEN? Men's top coats made of genuine Tyrolean Loden will be the sensation this fall in better haberdasheries from coast to coast. This prediction can confidently be made on the basis of the enthusiastic reception in this country of the first shipments of this famous Austrian wool fabric that keeps the wearer comfortably warm, is water-repellent like a duck's back, and yet “breathes” to avoid perspiration. It is one of the very few wool fabrics that is “water-checked and pre-shrunk the natural way.” The secret of Loden, in short, is that it comes to you after it has been immersed and stirred in water for long periods (a process that takes time, but in the opinion of many experts still is the best method for subjecting wool fabrics to genuine pre-shrinking and giving them the basic quality that makes rain “roll off” from genuine Loden coats). There is only one “genuine Tyrolean Loden.” Watch for it this fall. It is available in “featherlight” and “medium” weight qualities for manufacturing in this country (1463).



Genuine Tyrolean cabinets are again fashionable (1470)

Please address inquiries concerning

AUSTRIAN TRADE BULLETIN

to

The Austrian Trade Delegate

31 East 69th Street, New York 21, N.Y.

TRADE LEADS. An Austrian firm:

- 1462 - offers grain-processing machinery and equipment; seeks representative in the U.S.;
- 1463 - offers genuine Loden fabric (in bolts) to large U.S. men's clothing manufacturers;
- 1464 - offers ready-made Austrian Loden coats;
- 1465 - offers to the legitimate trade clinically tested therapeutical apparatus (“Impulsator” and “Poliostat”) for the treatment of paralytic symptoms following poliomyelitis and apoplectic strokes;
- 1466 - offers famous line of Austrian knit gloves;
- 1467 - offers its techniques and machinery to an American firm for the production, under license, of Christmas-tree ornaments, particularly angel hair;
- 1468 - offers its process for the manufacture in the United

- States of a new type of machine vise, known by the trade-name "Polyp".
- 1469 - offers lustres and chandeliers;
- 1470 - offers genuine Tyrolean cabinets and furniture, modern and period-style;
- 1471 - offers art-candles, including candles for special occasions, holidays and religious ceremonies;
- 1472 - offers sports emblems, old-fashioned and modern, in silver and aluminum;
- 1473 - offers new files with slits and interchangeable blades;
- 1474 - offers high-fashion knit dresses, sweaters and stoles;
- 1475 - offers new tool to facilitate the changing of wheels on both light and heavy vehicles;
- 1476 - offers a non-destructive ultrasonic device for materials testing;
- 1478 - offers lovely costume jewelry in the form of necklaces, pins, pendants, earrings etc.;
- 1479 - offers accordions of excellent craftsmanship;
- 1480 - offers a new all-purpose stapler, including a corrosion-resistant model, to large American dealers for nationwide distribution;
- 1481 - offers a new precision method and apparatus for the reduction and enlargement of shoe patterns;
- 1482 - offers a new safe and simple surgical instrument for the removal of plaster casts;
- 1483 - offers a new threadless and easily removable button;
- 1484 - offers anti-corrosion wrapping paper;
- 1485 - offers "Dulciata" silver-plated, nickel-plated and chromium-plated metal goods;
- 1486 - offers gas-mantles produced by the most modern equipment available;
- 1487 - offers fine cooking ranges for use with either electricity, bottled gas or manufactured gas;
- 1488 - offers easily assembled modern furniture;
- 1489 - offers fine china tableware, beautifully shaped and tastefully decorated;
- 5085 - seeks Austrian agency for American manufacturer of ferrous and non-ferrous metals, plastic articles, novelties etc.;
- 5086 - seeks Austrian agency for American firms dealing in trade-marked goods for pharmacists, beauty parlors, and hardware and cutlery stores. Has extensive warehouse facilities and sales staff covering retail trade nationwide by car;
- 5087 - seeks to manufacture glass thread in Austria under U.S. license according to American methods. Also seeks to import glass fiber thread or act as selling agent for firms handling this type of product.

While every reasonable precaution is taken to include only firms of good repute in this listing, the usual trade inquiries should be made before establishing business connections. Names and addresses of the above listed inquiries will be communicated upon request by

THE AUSTRIAN TRADE DELEGATE
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